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THE VICTORIA ELECTION RIOT.

On the 16th ultimo a force of some 26 soldiers took possession of the parish church at Victoria, near Pernambuco, where a municipal election was to be held on the following in the measures which he judges necessary in Monday. This detachment was complete the complete the complete the measures which he judges necessary for the service and preservation of the work state. ing Monday. This detachment was com-manded by a captain and by the delegade of police of that place. The excuse given for the act is that a political faction int to seize the church on the following day in order to control the organization of the election board Monday morning. The liberal party in Pernambuco being divided into two factions, the *leos* and *cachorros*, the church was seized in béhalf of the first which represents the government party. The following day, Sunday, the cachorros gathered about the church under their chiefs and were fired upon by the soldiers from the inside. From last accounts 22 men were killed and some 100 wounded, the actual number of wounded not being known as many were at once taken away and have not been reported. It does not yet appear that the soldiers and leves were fired upon by the cachorres as no killed nor wounded have been reported. Among the killed on the side of the cachorros were several influential men, the most prominent of which was the Barão da Escada. The news of this tragedy was received in this city on the 28th and the prime minister at once directed the president of Pernambuco to remove the troops, and to dismiss the police delegado. Afterwards an order was sent to dismiss the juiz municipal also, as it appeared that he too was concerned in the unwar ranted seizure of the church. These orders were tardily obeyed and the captain of the detachment was placed under arrest. In addition to this occurrence it seems that other voting places have been seized upon by the police and military authorities with a view of carrying the elections according to the wishes of the dominent party. We can not undertake to discuss the differences between the ledes and cachorros in Pernambuco—the former of which seemed to be in a hopeless minority at Victoria—nor the quarrels between the many factions in other parts of the empire. It is clearly apparent that violence and bloodshed have become almost inseparable incidents of Brazilian elections, and that these occurrences arise in large part from the unwarrantable interference of the predominant party through the police and military authorities. This fact is one which must unavoidably command the attention of all thinking men, for in it lies one of the greatest dangers before the country. If it is impossible for the govern-ment to meet the free expression of popular will at the polls, then the whole fabric of Brazilian representation is a contemptible sham. It is beyond contradiction that such an event as a general election going adverse to the ministry in power has never been known, and that many of those who now denounce this Victoria affair in the Senate have no other right nor title to their high positions than that of fraud and violence. With such facts before it the government can not long delay to take such measures as will put an end to all further official interference with elections. In this present difficulty the Saraiva ministry is undoubtedly free from all blame, unless it shall appear that unwarranted measures were taken to influence the late re-election of its Pernambuco member, the minister of agriculture. However this may be, we are confident that the prime minister has no sympathy whatever with the practice and that his first impulse will be to make an example of those who have interfered so fatally with a free election in Victoria. And in this connection we would urge upon him the unavoidable conclusion that simple dismission from office is no punish-

ment for such an offence. The only way to enforce a better regard for the rights and lives of the people is to hold such

men accountable for the crime of murder. Without such accountability and conseque

rigid punishment there will be no check

upon the lawless pratices which every patri-

otic Brazilian must deplore.

the measures which he judges necessary for the repair and preservation of the work.

His Excellency,
Conselheiro M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO, Minister of Agriculture, etc.

Having, at the request of your excellency, submitted my general views respecting the Pedregulho reservoirs, I proceed, in accordance with the further request of your excellency, to give the reasons which have thus far guided mein expressing my individual opinions.

I presented five noints in the brief pages 14.

spinions.

I presented five points in the brief paper left with your excellency on Saturday, the 12th instant; without repeating them I will refer to them in the order.

without repeating them I will refer to them in their order.

I. I consider that the small settlements in the main wall near the north-west corner, were probably occasioned by the abrupt difference of one and a half meters in the depth of the foundations, by a single offact, instead of several offsets, dividing the pressure over a longer distance; and the absence of the embankment which is designed, when finished, to back up that portion of the wall. A pressure of three and a half meters depth of water, mpilly let on, probably hastened the irregular settlement, and increased it; and as the main wall, the bottom concrete med the arches are all connected by masonry and cement, the settlement of the main wall, abruptly, might create the thin cracks extending from the wall along the concrete and through some of the arches.

from the wall along the concrete and through some of the arches. The cracks in the lower arches toward the eastern side of the reservoir, are probably due to small, irregular settlements of the piers, and a slight settlement of the wall on that side.

A little more or less compressibility (of one pier, or even of one side of a pier) of the foundation, might cause the arch to great. The foundations are not upon solid rock; though the earth foundation is good. The material of the ground is not everywhere precisely of the same compressibility, and some parts are more porous than other parts; but it is a good foundation.

It will be noticed in the drawing showing the position of the various cracks, that there are no arches in the middle of the reservoir cracked; also that the south wall, and the southerly half of the east wall, and the southerly half of the east wall, and the southerly half of the east wall, and the southerly half of the west wall, are are estibility or crack. Each reservoir is also meters long and 85 meters wide, having 9,50 asquare meters area including the walls. This is a large area.

The settlement of the walls has been so slight that the eye cannot detect any change in the lines of the coping on top of the walls.

When the water was admitted to this reservoir wall along the puper arches on the east side were not built. The water was first let in over one part, and keep out of the other part by a temporary brick wall about one meter high, afterward it was accidentally or through a misunderstanding, rather suddenly filled to the depth of 3/4 meters. It would have been better had the reservoirs been tested much more gradually; and not till after the supporting embankment had been built up around the point in the reservoirs that is obviously the weakest, and therefore requiring the most care.

II. I first examined this hill in Fedruary, 1879, after much excavation had been built up around the point in the reservoir state is obtained, but the commission. I have, besides, made three other visits by

oirs were generally covered with a layer of clay-

woirs were generally constructed by a production of production. Nearly all the old service reservoirs in the United States, many of which are still in use, were built upon earth; part executation, and part embankment. The oldest reservoirs in the cuty of Philadelphia were built of earth. Nearly all of the Philadelphia reservoirs are constructed of earth and gravel, in hills

about sixty years ago. There were some cearr-auter leaks, but they endangered nothing.

The Pedregulho hil, ages ago, may have been rock to the present top, where there is now earth. The foundation and nucleus of the hill are doubtless rock. The top pair is now chiefly decomposed greists, consisting of yellow and red clayey earth, with portions less decomposed and more granulated; especially in the bottom of the upper reservoir where the excavation was deepest.

The excavation was deepest.

The excavation on top of this hill was made unusually deep; deeper than any I remember elsewhere. This is a faworable feature: particularly set the material is so firm, that, when excavated perpendicularly, as it has been, it stands almost like material is so firm, that, when excavated perpendicularly, as it has been, it stands almost like rock. Outside of the upper reservoir, in t e high verifical eat in the hill, there are exposed several nearly vertical seams of quarts, near the west end. They form a sort of dike or backbone. This quarts was also encountered in the bottom excavation of the upper reservoir, near the western wall, and the proper reservoir, near the western wall, and the seams of quarts and the seams of quarts.

meanly vertical seams of quartz, near the west end. They form a sort of dike or backbone. This quartz was also encountered in the bottom excavation of the upper reservoir, near the western wall, and under a part of it. These dykes are a good feature in the structure of the hill, giving additional security. The depth of the excavation toward the southern end of the upper reservoir near the middle of the hill, was over twenty metres, although the bottom plane of this reservoir is five meters above that of the lower reservoir. It is also important to note, that the hill does not become higher south of the reservoir on the contrary, it is rather lower, descending very gently for some distance.

The reservoirs are therefore located on the highest summit of this part of the hill, which is a very favorable feature. The stratification, in a general way, being nearly vertical, though somewhat irregular implaces, nowhere shows an appearance of any modern movement, or of any tendency to slide. The formation is directly opposed to shipping. This hill has comparatively gentle slopes on the east, north and south side, ranging from 10 to 12 degrees from horizontal. On the west side it has more slope, perhaps fifteen degrees or more, but this portion of the hill is now covered with an immense mass of the waste earth thrown out from the top excavations. These moderate slopes add to the security of any structure that may be placed upon the summit. If they were steep the case would be different.

upon the summit. If they were steep the case would be different.

The weight of the earth excavated from the space now occupied by the reservoirs—250 meters long, they Sa meters wide,—is about three times the weight of the walls, arches, concrete, earth covering, and the full depth of free meters of water in both reservoirs. There is, therefore, no weight added by the structure, even when full of water. On the contrary, it is lessened over the reservoir accus.

Super-ocumbent weight is an important element in all hill-slifes; consequently this particular hill covered by the structure is now less inclined to slip than it was before, so far as mere weight tould affect it. The sides of the hill on the north, the text and the south, and part of the south-west side, are still open to inspection; and, so far from disclosing symptoms of all-piping every appearance infrestly the reverse. It follows, therefore, that when the reservoirs shall be made water-light they will be perfetly safe.

The foundation execusion of these reservoirs, notwithstanding small local differences.

they will be perfetly safe.

The foundation exenvation of these reservoirs, notwithstanding small local differences of compressibility, is of a substantial character, adequate to the proper support of much greater weight than it is proposed to put upon it; and it is easy to render the reservoirs water-light.

These are my reasons for emphatically pronouncing this site on the Pedregulho hill favorable for reservoir purposes.

III. Keeping in mind the probable causes of the cracks and consequent leaks through the wall and bottom concrete, and assuming that the naterials and workmanship have been good, I would suggest repairing the works without undertaking a large amount of new work.

First, build buttress-walls of good cement rubble masonry around the north-west corner of the reser-voir; to be founded halt a meter deeper than the deepest part of the present foundation—about twenty meters long on the west side, and sixteen in exers or

deepest part of the present balindation—about twenty meters long on the west side, and sixteen netters on the north side, to be stepped up gradually, in the foundation, toward the ends of the butters. The leight of this butterss may be one meter less than the height of the manin wall, it may be left uncoped, and to be covered by the emhankment. Stoom, finish the embankment around that corner of the wall.

Third, put up the centering under the cracked arches on the eastern side of the reservoir and rebaild the central portion of those lower arches. Then completes the upper arches upon them. In suggesting the completion of these remaining unfinished upper arches, it should not be understood that I am an advocate of such thin arches, for I am not; but I have not at any time considered I the interior covering as a risk part of these reservoirs. The life of these reservoirs radices in the main walls, the bottom concrete, and the center liming.

materially worse hereafter, then it may become

materially worse hereafter, then it may become necessary. Fourth, cover the bottom and sides of this reservoir with an additional lining coat of cement. Ff/th, put no more earth covering on the upper arches till after all necessary repairs and work shall be completed in this reservoir, no rtill after it shall have been carefully tested with water. Sixth, after the above, and such other incidental work as may be deemed necessary, shall be finished, and not before, test the reservoir, very gradually, with water to its full depth; after that, act according to the circumstances. Believing that this reservoir can thus be made vater-tight and safe, I would adopt the above course at first, preferably to entering upon a very costly system founded in some other assumption.

assumption. The commission concurred in the opinion that the reservoirs can be made water-tight; but there is more than one way of doing it. I have here given only my individual judgment in the case; showing about how I should act if these works were my own.

my own.

IV. In the upper reservoir, the main walls on a large partion are either inhisted or approaching completion—a comparatively small part remains to be done. A considerable portion of the masonry foundations of the interior piers is laid, and a large number of the granite stones for the piers are delivered in the reservoir. ered in the reservoir.

ered in the reservoir.

If this work were my own, I would proceed as follows. After finishing the main wall,
First, finish foundations for all the piers, making them larger them the size of the piers.
Second, excayate, at the same time, 0.30 depth of the bottom excavation, in whole or in part, and fill the space with clay puddling; also excavate a puddling the trench half a meter below the foundations of the main wall all around the interior of the reservoir, one meter wide, and fill the space with clay puddling, to be well rammed.

the main wall all around the interior of the reservoir, one meter wide, and fill the space with clay puddling, to be well rammed.

Third, defer the erection of the piers and arches to some future day, but lay on the concrete bottom covering over the clay puddling, and over the foundations of the piers 3 coh talf desired, at any time, the piers could be set up on the concrete, directly over the previously laid foundations, and the archive built on such plan as might be deemed advisable.

Fourth, test the reservoir carefully with water admitted very gradually.

In spite of great care, in consequence of natural differences of compressibility of the earth over such an extensive basin, as well as under the main walls, time should he allowed for the concrete and massing, time should he allowed for the course test in large masses), to adjust their own weight, with the abded weight of the water, gradually. I have seen instances where the studen admission of a heavy pressure of water has caused disaster; and in one case, many years also, I was called to examine a newly finished reservoir, begreat on the slopes and bottom with brick, where the sudden artification of the water destroyed the patements in the slopes.

There are of coarse details connected with the finishing of the Petregulin creservoirs, which must be attended to by the engineer who may be in clarge.

V. While I entertain no doubt of the easy prac-

v. While I entertain no doubt of the easy pr

V. While I entertain no doubt of the easy practicability of maintaining theoreservoirs water-tight; yet if leaks should occur, the circumstances, in my judgment, are not such as should excite special apprehension in regard to the general integrity of the structures. It appears to me highly improbable that, after the works are finished and become well settled, that any leak worth notice can ever occur. Instead of regarding this location as unrelation unsafe, my investigations lead to the conclusion that, for an earth reservoir, it is more than usually safe.

I have the honor to remain with the highest

Your Excellency's obedient servant, W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Civil Engineer. Rio de Janeiro, June 14, 1880.

Rio de Janeiro, June 14, 1880.

***PROFITS OF COTTON RAISING.**
Advantageous as it would be for the South to diversily its agriculture by making grain, grass and roots important accessories to their leading staple, it must be difficial to impress the importance of the fact upon planters as long as the amendate profits of cotton growing continue to wint they are claimed to be. A South Carolina planter states that the whole cost of planting and cultivating an areo foction and ginning the product and delivering it on a radroad is about \$11. The average yield per arer in the South is 191 pounds, so that the cost of raising it is about \$34 cents. Last season the planters in that state sold their crops at an average of 114 cents, making a profit security of the security of the control of the security of the

The Rio News

eve of departure of the American French packet of the 15th., and k ail packet of the 24th. of the month

ins a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affair of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com al report and price current of the market, a table of freight harters, and all other information necessary to a corre-nent on Brazilian trade.

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Rio de Janeiro, July 5th, 1880

According to telegrams received yesterday from the River Plate, the terms of peace have been finally settled and the revolution is at an end. The cable communication with Buenos Ayres is again opened and the state of siege is over. This news is highly gratifying not only in the interests of peace, but of the continued prosperity of our Ar-

THE municipal elections in this city which began on the 1st instant and are continuing some parishes up to date have been characterized by many disturbances and acts of violence. In several parishes there have been bloody fights in which the knife and revolver have been freely used, and many men have been gravely injured. In three parishes the ballot boxes have been siezed and destroyed by lawless characters under the manifest guidance of certain notorious political leaders. The government wisely removed the military from the polling places during the first days of the election but have since been compelled to station them about the parish churches. In view of these disorders and the clearly apparent leadership of certain influential men, it is to be hoped that the government will take strong measures to repress them by punishing the ring-leaders themselves. A step of this kind would be highly effective in suppressing election riots.

According to an official circular from the department of agriculture, dated the 15th of May, 1880, the balance to the credit the emancipation fund then in the national treasury was 4,815,019\$753. From this balance the minister sets apart 4,500,000\$ as the second distribution of the fund among the several provinces for the manumission of slaves. This leaves a deposit of 315,019\$753 in the national treasury. The total receipts on account of the emancipation fund from the time of its creation by the law of September 28, 1871, to the close of the calendar year 1879 was 9,621,-051\$874, and the total expenditures 4,806,-The first distribution was made on the 29th of March, 1875, and amounted to 3,628,612\$309 including the attendant expenses of that special operation. The actual sum employed in the manumission of slaves was 3,192,898\$039. The total expenditure above given also includes a quota of 25 per centum set apart by laws of 1877 and 1870 for the education of the ildren of slave mothers, which quota since the opening of the fiscal year 1877-78 amounted to 604,301\$590. The basis of classification for this second distribution will be the registry of December 31, 1878, in this city, and the latest statistics obtainable in the provincial municipalities.

THE treasury department issued a circular on the 25th ult. to the effect that the time for sending in the retired 200\$ notes of the "48 Estampa" was extended to the 31st of December next, and that the discount on those notes which went into effect on the 1st was suspended. Those who have already suffered discounts are promised reimbursement. This custom of imposing discounts on called-in notes, of which the present instance is only one of the many, is an abuse which the government should lose no time in removing from its statute books. Aside from the mistaken policy of the government in dishonoring its own notes, and the dishonesty of paying on them less than the face value which was received at the time of their issue, this custom is one which is continually causing grave losses

and perplexities among the people. A man who does not keep in mind all the various called-in notes is liable at all times to receive them at their face value. A man who has been absent or who did not see the official call is also liable not only to receive them, but may have some of them in his posses In such cases the discount is manision. festly unjust, the more so as it increases with the lapse of time after the expiration of the term specified for the receipt of the notes at par. And besides all this the notes still pass as currency in business transactions, less the discount. In the case under consideration some of these notes have been so used and in such a way that it will be very difficult for the one suffering the first discount to trace the note and avail himself of the promised restitution at the treasury. Transactions of this character, if practised by private parties, would be termed dishonest; and we see no reason to modify the characterization in cases where the government is concerned. Every note issued by the Brazilian treasury is a promise to pay and should therefore be paid in full; otherwise it is nothing less than repudiation.

THE Fornal do Commercio of the 1st instant contains a leading article on the budget estimates as compared with the actual expenditures which should receive much thoughtful consideration both at the treasury department and in the General departmental estimates now before the Chamber of Deputies and the reductions made here and there in them, the *fornial* proceeds to show that this attempted economy is misplaced and misleading, and that a reduction in the actual expenditures the government is the place where the cutting down should take place. To make this clear the estimates and actual expenditures for the last three years in behalf of the one item, "colonization," are compared. We reproduce the table as given.

	Estimates	Actual expenditures
1877-78	1,836,000\$	9,773,667\$
1878-79	1,836,000\$	6,130,633\$
1879-80	1,300,000\$	2,723,666\$
	4,972,000\$	18,627,966\$

From this it will be seen that the actual expenditures for the three years, as far as known, are nearly quadruple the estimates. And besides, the uniform character of the estimates proves the assumption that both the minister and the legislature are accustomed to base them upon the apropriation for previous years rather than upon th actual expenditures. These enormous deficits are met of course either by extraordinary credits or by the misapplication of monies set apart for other purposes. These practices not only tend to confuse matters but they destroy all official accountability The remedy for all these errors is simple and effective. Let the legislature insist upon full accounts of actual expenditures and then base the estimates upon them. will mevitably lead to a cutting off of the hundreds of unnecessary salaries and public leeches and the cutting down of hundreds of excessive and useless subsidies which are now thrown away upon unprofitable enterprises Besides that it will lead to a more scrupulous administration of the national finances, out of which can only come a permanent improvement in the financial condition of

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The eighth annual meeting of the British Amateurs was held on the grounds of the Rio Cricket Club, on St. John's day, and was, as usual, a gathering of all the "bone and sinew," of young England, as participants in the contests, and all the families and members of the English and American colony, as "lookers on in Vienna." grounds are better adapted to the purposes of the "sports" than any used on the oc casion of previous meetings; the ladies were more comfortably seated and sheltered from the rays of the sun, and generally, the committee deserve credit for the arrangements made for the accomodation of visitors The points open to criticism were the exposure of the viands prepared for luncheon to the direct rays of Old Sol for several hours before the interval, and the feeble attempt to screen our old friends of the GerCORMITTEE.

H. K. Brodie, Hon Sec- E. C. Joseph, Ha retary.
C. Collins, Handicapper.
G. Cox, Hon Treas
F. Pennell, Handicap
per.
F. Pennell, Handicap
per.

JUDGES. E. W. May. The Revd. F. Young, M. A. R. Norton. STARTER.

M. Geo. Megaw. STEWARDS.

W. S. Baillie. F. Elliot. J. P. Harris Gas A. M. Gull. Geo. Hime. R. L. Price. C. E. M. Taylor F. H. O. Tross. J. O. Unwin. T. Wilkinson.

TIMEKEEPERS. J. P. Mee. O. Tudor.

The first contest on the programme

120 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. * prize: A Cup; and prize: A pair of sleeve links. Scratch I Ford 7 Yards
3 Yards E de Moraes 7 ,,
3 ,, W. Oliver 7 ,,
5 ,, P. Swanwick 7 ,,
6 ,, T. Carter 8 ,,
7 ,, T. O. Gunton 8 ,, S. B. Oliver T. Okell J. Oliver E. Wilson G. Bartholdy J. CLOSE G. Welby Time:-13 seconds.

Gunton pressed Close hard and revived the hopes of his friends in his ability to regain his old place in the lists.

HIGH JUMP. Prize: A Travelling Bag.
G. Bartholdy Scratch P. Swanwick
J. Close 4 feet 10 inches.

HALF MILE HANDICAP FLAT RACE sst. prize: A Cup; and, prize: A Ring J. D. PEAKE Scratch B. Wyntt 40 Yards T. O. Gunton 5 Yards W. Oliver 40 ,, J. Carter 30 ,, Time:—2 minutes 21½ seconds.

PUTTING THE SHOT. Prize: An Opera Glass.

S. B. OLIVER. P. Swanwick. J. Oliver. T. Okell. W. Oliver.

Distance :- 30 feet 11 inches. 440 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. 1st. prize: A Cup; 2nd. prize a Cigarette Gase S. B. Oliver , E. de Moraes 25 , , T. O. Gunton 5 Yards W. Oliver 25 , , W. G. S. Baird 23 , , RAMOS 25 , ,

Time: 56½ seconds.

This was a hotly contested race, and when it became evident that Ramos was likely to win the cheering was general, and culminated in a grand burst when he made home fairly. Ramos is the first Brazilian who ever took a prize at any of the meetings, and his success was heartily recognized by the Enolish and American amateurs.

BOYS RACE, 80 YARDS (COMPETITORS UNDER 12 YEARS).

1st. prize: A Desk; and. prize: A Whip 7½ yards
10 ,,
17½ ,,
20 ,,
20 ,,
30 ,,
30 ,, E. May
F. Baird
H. Wyatt
F. Cox
Walter Cassels
Robt. Cassels
SIDNEY COX
Guy. H. Unwin
F. May 9½ years 9 '' 7½ '' 7 '' 6 '' 5 '' 4½ '' 30 32 1/2

This race was an entertaining one to th archibancadas, but how Unwin "got mixed with the boys" is what "no man can find out." Cox made a remark to him about it.

HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS, HANDICAP, 10 HURDLES. 1st. prize: A Cup; 2nd. prize: A Set of Studs

J. OLIVER owes 13 Yards P. Swanwick F. Close , 4 , J. Maxwell E. de Moraes ,, 2 ,, Scratch

MARRIED MENS RACE, 100 YARDS, (COMPETI-TORS OVER 30 YEARS). Prize: a Cigar Case.

| Charles Collins | Scratch | Scratc

"The Royal Mail" held the lead with an energetic mien that promised well, but the "New London Bank" soon "collared" him, and held his own to the end, though closely pressed by "Ayer's Pills," who bounded to the tape as if shot from a cannon. "Baldwin Locomotives," two stars of the "Astronomical Line" the "Rio Gas Works," the "Petropolis Railway" the "Iron Trade," and "Mac's Own," all came in good form, as a platoon on the double quick, and knocked a few misguided but too confiding observers off their pins in their anxious endeavors to continue the

220 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE.

1st. prize: A Cup; 2nd. prize: A Breast Pin. man band from the heat and sun by flying solution four narrow streamers to the breeze. The following gentlemen were announced as the following gentlemen gentlemen were announced as the following gentlemen gentlemen gentlemen gentlemen gentlemen gentlemen gentlemen gentlemen gentlem

The Brazilian colors again went to the fore in this race, and Moraes was greeted with long and hearty cheers by the spectators.

LONG TUMP Prize: A Dressing Case J. D. Peake G. Bartholdy T. Okell Scratch P. Swanwick G. Welby 6inch's D. Bruce Distance: 16 feet 9 inches.

STEEPLE CHASE, 1,000 YARDS, HANDICAP; (2 hurdles and water jump each round.) 1st. prize: A Cup; and. prize: A Pencil Case. J. D. PEAKE Scratch T. O. Gunton 12 Yards J. Oliver 20 ,,

This race proved as was hoped the mos exciting event of the meeting. The crowning interest was of course the water jump on which all eyes were fixed at which Peake led in both laps followed immediately by J. Oliver. Gunton who knows his forte does not lie in long leaps, leaped deliberately into the water on both occasions and scram bled out. His fleet running and staying powers however enabled him to secure a good position in the straight run home where he passed Oliver and came in a good second. Peake's fine form and style of leaping in this race, notwithstanding his previous efforts, proved his good condition.

SACK RACE.

Pullen Baird Ford Bartholdy S. B. Oliver McKinnel Pountney J. CLOSÉ.

The day's amusement was brought to a close by a race for boys under 10 years, in which Master Duffield ran well and won easily from his 8 competitors. It is a note-worthy feature that these sports are inviting the attendance and competition of the Bra-zilian youths of Rio. Messrs. Moraes and Ramos were both heartily cheered on receiving their prizes. It is hoped that their example will lead to further entries on next occasion.

The prizes were distributed with great act and grace by Mrs. Ricketts who present ed the articles to the winners accompanied with a few appropriate words which gave them an additional value.

* Winners of first prizes in small capitals

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—Since our last report the Senate has transacted very little business beyond the discussion of the Pernambuco election troubles, together with similar difficulties in Pará and some other provinces. The express declaration of the ministry that the offenders in Pernambuco should be held to a strict account was not sufficient to check the debate which has continued without interruption since the goth ult. The Chamber bill granting an extraordinary credit of 1,280,000\$ to the minister of agriculture for the Dom Pedro II railway received and adverse committee report on the 23rd ult. A

of agriculture for the Dom Petho II railway received and adverse committee report on the 23rd ult. A petition from the S. Join of El-Rey mining company against the provincial impost of a per cent. on gold exported, was received on the 2nd inst.

—The sessions of the Chamber of Deputies since our last have been regular and much routine business has been transacted. The minister of agriculture asked on the 23rd ult. for an extra credit of 1,326,483\$470 for the expenses preparatory to the emancipation of the state colonies. The Pedregulho reservoir discussion lastied through the 23rd and 25th, during which Deputy Jardina announced that the expenses up to last December slightly exceeded 14,000,000\$\$, and that the probable deficit on the whole estimate (19,000,000\$\$) would not be on the whole estimate (19,000,000\$) would not be over 10 per cent. The estimates for the department of foreign affairs was received from committee or the 23rd, and that of justice on the 25th, there being a slight reduction in both. The Pernambuco trouble

as sight reduction in both. The Pernambuco trouble came up on the 30th and has continued in discussion since. On the and Deputy Saldanha Marinho called attention to the attack on a Protestant dergyman in Caldas on the 13th ut, and the minister of empire promised to inquire into it.

—The electoral reform bill passed its third reading in the Chamber on the 25th ult. and passed on its final revision on the 30th. Deputy Saldanha Marinho's amendment abolishing the oath was adopted and becomes a part of the bill. Several animportant amendments were also adopted. The bill was received in the Senate on the 2nd inst. and was referred.

—An important interpellation was made, in the

—An important interpellation was made, in the Chamber on the 26th ult. by Deputy Saldanba Marinho, the reply to which will be awaited with keen interest. Among the questions asked were: What expensess of 189.79 were paid with the receipts of 1879-80 to the amount of 60,292,338\$723? To what year belongs the balance of 28,053,405345 said to exist Dec. 31, 1879.7 What are the actual expenditures for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 to date at current and par rates of exchange? What are the preliminary expenses for the tax of 20 reis? What transactions lave been made by the government in the purchase and sale of coffee and the -An important interpellation was made in the ment in the purchase and sale of coffee profits or losses on the same? What is the actual state of the transactions between the government and the Bank of Brazil? What was the amount of available cash in the treasury when the present ministry assumed office?

—In a speech on the estimates for the department of empire, on the 18th ult., Deputy Leoncio de Carvalho severely criticised the light appropriations for school purposes and entered into a account of the liquitous effects of popular littleracy as shown by the researches of many prominent statisticians. In noting the various appropriations which renotoriously insufficient, the São Paulo deputy pointed out many ways in which public instruction could be better supported without increasing the aggregate expense to the country. Among other things he mentioned the reduction of the army and navy, the confuscation of the estates of monasteries with just compensation, the separation of church and state thus saving the expenditures for public worship, the sale of government estates, the rental of the Dom Federi I railway, and the suppression of the government printing office, the Diario Official, the miot, and the redemption bureau.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CEARA.

A correct record of the number of births and deaths in the northern provinces during the late stars will probably never be made. The character of the country, the imperfect communication between settled localities, and the slight importance given to the collection and compilation of statistics would make such a report difficult even in ordinary times, but at a time of familie and pestilinee than the most need to be considered to the control of the cont

in the pari		pital are give	n as ionow
	PROVINCE	OF CEARÁ	
year	births	marriages	deaths
1876	34,792	6,546	10,081
1877	25,788	2,655	15,273
1878	20,628	1,667	115,378
1879	13,774	3,953	27,324
1	PARISH OF	FORTALEZA.	
1876	1,077	92	802
1877	1,322	124	2,808
1778		215	57,660
1879	1,380	761	6,822
=			

LOCAL NOTES

-The municipal election in this city began on the 1st instant, the first call taking place on that day. -It took 60 soldiers to guard the ballot box in the Sant'Anna parish during the night of the 2nd

—During the fight at the polls in the Sant'Anna parish on the 2nd inst. a large number of tickets were forced into the ballot box.

—A privilege has been granted to Dr. Luiz Bandeira de Gouvêa for the construction of an in-clined tramway up Paula Mattos hill. The privilege is for 25 years.

—The minister of empire has notified the minister of agriculture that lodgings would be no longer furnished to the Russian colonists at the government barrack at Barra do Pirahy after the 8th inst.

—The Jornal of the 1st inst. contains a notice from Serro, Minas Geraes, of the liberation at that place on the 16th ult. of 24 blacks who had been held in illegal slavery for over four years.

next in litegal slavery for over four years.

—The director of the observatory announces that there will be a partial eclipse of the sun on the 7th instant which will be visible in this city. The first contract takes place at 1 minute and 4 seconds past 8 o'clock.

8 o'clock.

—A fight took place in the Sant'Anna parish on the and at the church where the election was taking place. The disturbance was made by a gang of ruffians under the leadership of the secretary of the city council. Two men were wounded by blows with heavy knives and another by a revolver shor. shot.

—The police authorities have discovered that the murder of José Lopes Peres in the Campo da Acclamação, in this city, on the night of May 27th last was committed by two bad characters named Francisco Alves de Souza Sardocira and Antonio José Alves de Carvalho. These two men are now under arrest.

under arrest.

—Disturbances of a slight character took place on Governor's island on the 1st inst., a gang of roughs invading the church where the voting was going on and breaking up the election. Under instructions from the minister of justice the chief of police sent a police deliguado to the island to suppress the disturbance.

-The "Fourth" was celebrated this year, as us ual, at "Graham's," and as it fell on Si ual, at "Graham's," and as it fell on Sunday both Saturday and Monday were devoted to the good old-time commemoration. "Graham's" was tastefully decorated with banners and evergeness and the good cheer and enthusiasm of the occasion made up fully for the lack of numbers in the American colony of Rio de Janeiro.

Ro de Janeiro.

—The Crusciro is so impressed with the criminal occurrences in the United States that it publishes the same article twice, with only slight modifications in the language. An awful account of crime among children in New York first appeared on the 30th ult., and then was republished on the 2nd inst. It's lamentable to be sure, but we hope our colleague won't cry over it. Perhaps a judicious reconsideration of the occasional crimes committed this side of the Equator, such as that unpunished torture in Ubă, the late cooking ofa boy in Ceará for food, the wholesale murder of people at election time, the wholesale murder of people at election time, the shooting of people in this city January 1st, the illegal enslavement of Indians and blacks, etc., will all contribute to a feeling of resignation in the matter.

THE RIO NEWS.

and the second second

+The minister of agriculture is taking steps for the organization of a corps of civil engineers. -The contract of the 29th of December, 1877, between the government and the Amazon Stean Navigation Co. was approved on the 21st ult. by decree No. 2,949,

—A lady's shawl and several other articles of wearing apparel were found on the ground at the conclusion of the athletic sports. Owners may call at No. 55, Rua São Pedro.

—It is barely possible that Senator Windom of Minnesota, United States, will recognize his name as it appeared among the presidential candidates in the Crusciro of the 25th ult. It was spelled

Wendow,

—A piece of music recently published in this city bears the title "Resignation." It is to be hoped that every performer on brazen torture and stringed misery will a tonce secure it; it suits the metal and physical state of Rio de Janeiro to a nicety.

and physical state of its de Janeiro to a nicety.

—By an imperial decree of the 26th ult, the resignation of Sr. Luiz Plinio de Oliveira as director-general of the postoffice was accepted. His successor is Sr. João Wilkins de Mattos, late chief of the bureau of public works. The new director took charge of the post office on the 30th ult.

—According to the post opec on the 30th utt.
—According to a telegram from Bahia of the 26th
ult; the composer Carlos Gomes will leave for this
city on the 12th inst. In such case the felicitations
and fireworks will come off about the 15th. The
gas company are preparing for a run on their resources and feel confident of their ability to meet
all demands.

all demands.

—The government has conceded an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. on a capital of 500,0008 invested in a central sugar factory in the parish of 55. Luiz Gonzaga da Limeira, near Campos. The parties to whom the concession is given are Joaquim Antonio Lobato de Visconcellos and Léon Vareguin de Villepin.

—In reply to a telegram from Itajahy, Santa Catharina, to the effect that the commander of a military force at that place refuses to withdraw and is about to take possession of the church where the the voting is to take place, the minister of justice has ordered the president of that province to withdraw the troops from Itajahy at once.

—At the beginning of the month of May there were 202 foundlings in the Foundlings' Hospital of this city. During the month there were received 40, of which 23 were males and 17 females. The number of deaths was 13, and the number put out to murse was 27. There remained 202 in the hospital at the end of the month.

—It is announced that the cable this side of Baba is interpreted. In case the land line fails to

hospital at the end of the month.

—It is amonunced that the cable this side of
Bahia is interrupted. In case the land line fails to
stand the increased business, the news of the next
French duel and of the next grant of a Portuguese
title will be brought down by a special steamer.
We must know what is occurring in the outside
world, no matter what it may cost.

world, no matter what it may cost.

—The minister of justice has notified the president
of Pará that the government does not wish the
presence of soldiers at the polls. The president of
the province in not competent to decide upon the
legality of election boards, nor to take sides between
any two rival boards. Troops are to be furnished
only on the requisition of the boards and then only
to guard ballot boxes during the night. to guard ballot boxes during the night.

to guard ballot boxes during the night.

—The workingmen of this city nominated a very good ticket: for the recent municipal election, which was headed by Dr. Nicoldo Joaquim Moreira, editor of the Auxiliator. In the interest of a better government of Rio de Janciro, and as a rebuke to those statesmen who are now discussing an electoral bill which will disfranchise a large number of workingmen, it was koped that this ticket would be elected. The men who are about to lose their right to vote could do no better than to show their fitness for it by electing the best ticket in the field.

—The Entata Historica subve a Brazil by the

elected. The men who are about to lose their right to vote could do no better than to show their fitness for it by electing the best ticket in the field.

—The Estudos Historicos sobre o Brazil by the well-known Portuguese writer Viriato Silva, is a convenient and valuable little pamphlet on some interesting Brazilian historical subjects. It gives a historical sketch of the village of Mangaritha which was founded in 1620. Following this is a valuable catalogue of all the captains-general, governors-general and viceroys of Rio de Janeiro in colonial times and all the imperial cabinets since 1822. For purposes of reference this little work will be found of the highest importance and should have a place in every library.

—According to the director of the telegraph department, Counselor Capanema, the order of the minister of agriculture of April 30 directing the establishment of a central telegraph office in the city, has been interpreted to mean that it shall be carried into effect on the completion of the new Exchange, the corner-stone of which was laid last May. The director promises that the department then intends to connect the Completion of the new Exchange, the corner-stone of which was laid last May. The director promises that the department then intends to connect the Dom Pedro II railway telegraph station with the new central station by a premunic tabe, through which the messages will be sent in one minute. In an official note of the 1st ult. the minister of agriculture again orders the immediate establishment of the central office.

—Decree 7,717, of the 15th of May, grants a privilege to D. C. Van Tuyl and GigP. Goff for mining iron and other minerals on the Rio Ribeira in the provinces of São Paulo and Paraná. The district included in the privilege is a large one and is said to be very rich. Specimens of the iron taken from the mine near Iguape have been sent to the United States for analyses and have received a very favorable report. We are informed that this mine will soon be in the hands of experi

—The department of telegraphs presided over by the Visconde de Capanema decided a few days ago to receive dispatches only on a special paper furnished by the department itself. This regulation went into effect on the morning of the 1st without previous noticeand the result was that many clerks who took dispatches out to the railway station that day were compelled to reiture into the city in order to have them rewritten on the approved blank. Such management of a public department is totally inexus-able and reflects tittle credit on the manager upon whose whims the business of this city is dependent.

COMMERCIAL

| Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$5000); cgdd, 27 d.
| do do do in U.S. |
| can at \$4, \$4\$ per £5. \$45. \$54.45 \$c\$ do \$14.05. So doin in Brazilian gold... \$850 do \$2.5 \$c\$ st. \$6.45 \$c\$ do \$2.5 \$c\$ st. \$6.45 \$c\$ do \$6.5 \$c\$ st. \$6.10 \$c\$ st. \$6.25 \$c\$ st. \$6.25

EXCHANGE.

of note.

June 28.—Rates unchanged, the market
Six per cents, ex-dividend, 1,022\$; so
cash.

cish. — Lighttransacious in bank paper at 22½ and 22½ d. on London and 426 rs. on Paris; in mercantile paper at 22½ to 22 gridd. on London and 435 ro. 23 rs. on Paris. Large sales of Sorochand obsentures of 100%) at price ranging from 60 to 71 per cent. Sovereigns 11/2000 cash. "Myst.—Rates from at 22½64, hank paper, and 22 grid to 22 12/166, mercantile paper. Market more animated. On-intued large sides of Sorochand obsentures at 100% Six per cents, 100% from 70 per cent. to par. Sale of 3/600 debentures at 100% Six per cents, 100% from 70 from

Steam Navigation abserts 419.

"Qu'y \sim —The English, New London and Brazilian, and Commercial banks officially adopt the rates 22946 on London, 425 ns. on Paris, and 346 ns. on Hamburg. Six per cents 105 sovereigns to 5000 to 105500 cm. Six per cents 107 μ /Ju/Ju—Tha Hance do Brazil to-day adopted yesterday's rates except that on Paris which it quoted at 426 rs. Basiness light. Six per cents 1,023% sovereigns 115000 cm.)

—The total falling off in the June customs receipts as compared with the same month of 1879 is 185,586\$597. The falling off in the import receipts is 102,232\$994, and in the export receipts 83,253\$603.

-The treasury began paying interest on the new 41/4 per cent. gold loan for the second quarter of 1880, on the 1st inst.

cent. gold loan for the second quarter of 1800, on the 1st list.

—According to a telegram received on the 25th list, there were sales of the 3/5 per cent. gold loan of 879 effected in London at 59/5.

—It was reported on the soil inst. that sales of the new 4/5 per cent. gold loan bad been affected in London at 60/6 per cent. gold loan bad been affected in London at 75 and 6/6 per cent. The format date Commercio gives the total export of these bonds between April 3 and 100 as as 8,75 of follows: to London, 17,203; to Pertugal, 9,46; to Paris, 6x2; to Pertugal, 9,46; to Pertugal, 9

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, July 5th, 1880.

Coffee.—After our last report on the spid oft, our market remained quiet until the shift hit. when better advices from the United Strates produced an active demand for that quaster and large sales during the three days until the 1st instant. Since then a quieter time has again set in. The sales since the 191 dil. have been 19,980 bogs, vir:

57,800 logs for United States
18,900 ..., Europe
200 ..., Europe
200 ..., Cape of Cond Hope
4,000 ..., Europe
20,000 logs.

112,300 bags for United States 70,350 " " Europe 4,690 " " Cape of Good Hope 11,570 " Elsewhere.

Villa Irabei
Montevideo
Nichteroy
Bruxellas
Carris urbanos
Carris urbanos
Magé e Sapucaia
NAVIGATION COMPAN
Brazileira de Navegação.
Espirito Santo e Campos
União Nichteroyense.
Ferry
Paulista
Amazon Steam Navigati Total... 198,910 bags.
The clearances in June have been 56,480 bgs for United States again 58,280 "Europe 2,500", Cape of G. H. ",4780 ", River Plate ", 197,060 bgs in 52,934 " 6,500 ", 2,663 ", 259,157 bags Paulista
Amazon Steam Naviga
Fluv. do Espirito Santo
INSURANCE
Fidelidade and the total cles Filly do Espirito Santi Fidelidade Argos Fluminense. Garantia. Nova Permanente. Nova Regeneração. Confança. Integridade Previdente. Popular Fluminense. MARKETS Gloria.

and the total cleamness or the crop year amount to 1, 1875, 115 be for United States against 2,008,408 bigs in 1878 79, 1977,

Stock in first hands consists of 32,000 barrels, viz:

2,200 barrels Haxall
11,000 ,, Dunlop
300 ,, Crenshaw
17,500 ,, Baltimore.
1,000 bags River Plate

32,000 barrels.

Gallego 21\$500—
Haxall 22 500—
Dunlop 22 000—
Baltimore 20 000—21 000
St. Louis. 20 000—21 000
River Plate 16 000—17 000

River Plate 16 000—17 000

River Plate 16 000—17 000

Runnher,—Of pitch pine there have been no arrivals. There is some demand and we quote nominally \$\$6000 per dozen.
Of white pine 60,371 feet have arrived per Any A. Lane from Nev York, which have been sold at no orise pre for Lane from Nev York, which have been sold at no orise pre for Lane and the sold present the sold prese

5,004,913 feet Pitch pine 1,666,437 ,, White pine 825,611 ,, Spruce pine

ivided amongst the following importers:		
Julius Sauer & Co	3,227,755	feet
Phipps Brothers & Co	1,161,469	
Wenceslau Guimarães & Co	887,773	,,
J. Lazary, Jr	758,769	,,
McCulloch Beecher & Co	565,877	**
A. C. Nathan & Co		
F. M. Brandon	272,628	,,
Monteiro Hime & Co	81,556	,,
C. Durham & Co	62,321	,,
total	7,496,961	feet

Of Swedish pine there have been no arrivals. We quote 35000—35000 per dozen according to quality.

Kernzere.—The arrivals consist of 6,848 cases per Amy A.

Lane from New York.

Murket stendy at 7\$500—7\$700 per case for Devoe's Brilliant

Lane!—Is unchanged at

Lettel.—Is unchanged at

300—320 ratis per lb., for George
Arrivals 700—320 ratis ratio ratio ratio ratio ratio ratio
Arrivals 700—320 ratio rat

8,842 tons from Cardiff
2,850 , , , Liverpool
2,444 , , , Greenock
1,690 , , New Castle
68 , , , Havre

21\$50020 00016 000—18 00026 000—28 000

—The total number of cattle received at the Pelotas sla ouses up to the close of the 21st ult. was 333,840 head.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

WIME 23. Why Charter Oak: 964 tons; Simples: 96 dec. heumd for Henshay; arrived in distress; consigned to J. M. Wright & Co.

—An high Anny A. Lanux; 88 tense Carreer; 28 des general cargo to Mostero Hime & Co.

Newronr—Fr lk Jacquer Crury; 64 tens: Lavallais; 38 des cardes; 18 carreer; 18

Banco do Brazil.
Rural e Hypothecario.
Commercial do Rlo de Jane
English (limited).
Industrial e Mercantil.
Mercantil de Santos.
Banco Pretial.
New London and Brazilian
Banco do Commercio.
RAILWAYS

Petropolis Macané e Campos ..

Nietheroyense. Campos a S. Sebastião. S. Paulo e Rio de Jane União Valenciana.

Pernambuco Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão. Porto Alegre... Villa Izabel

Mercado Nicheropense.
Mercado Nicheropense.
Rio de JOAS COMDANIES.
Richeroy.
Micheroy.
Transpondies.
Does de Perlev II.
Brust Industria.
Does de Perlev II.
Brust Industria.
Mercatal Pannaeses.
Meheramento de Santos.
Commercio e Lavoura.
Commercio e Lavoura.
Commercio e Lavoura.
Tratio Flaminense.
Minas de Capova.
Tratio Flaminense.
Minas de Capova.
Petropolitans.
Petropolitans.
Petropolitans.
Pattoril Agricola e Industria.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

\$ 165,000 All 2005 40,000 All 200 50,000 All 200 50,000 All 200 20,000 All 200 20,000 5,000 200 20,000 10,200 50,000 15,000 £ 20 50,000 30,000 200

All 14,380 All All All All All 37,500 All 200\$
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5,400,000 | 1,800 | 4,000,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000

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2,500 1,000 3,000 Ali Ali Ali 200\$ 200 100 All All 100\$

£ 750,000 37,500 36,000 £ 20 £ 75,000 7,500 All £ 10

20,000 10,000 3,500 6,000 2,700 4,000 6,000 10,000 16,500 All All All All 3,000 All All 7,000

VALUE

YUNE 24.

ORDIA—Port bgn Lidador; 197 tons; Gonçalves; 21 ds; ked beef to A. Wagner.

YUNE 28.

GREENOCK-Br shp Greenock; 1,225 tons; Slater; 46 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co. LIVERPOOL-Br bk Hebe; 332 tons; Wate; 57 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co. Oronto-Norbg Collega; 219 tons; Dombell; 42 ds; general cargo to Monteiro Braga & Sons.

cargo to Monterro Braga & Sons.

"JUNE 29.

RICHMOND via Norfolk—Nor bg Soskummeren; 214 tons;

Wohl; 90 ds (59 ds from Norfolk); flour to Phipps Bros. & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TUNE 22.

HAMFON ROADS—Or bk Balavin; 330 tons; Lind: coffee.

Sr. Thomas—Nor bk Gyda; 361 tens; Olsen; ballast.

NORTHERN PORTS—Nor bk Sesterk; 306 tons; Guttorns ballast.

ballast. YUAE 23.

BALTISIORE—Am bgn Yohn Wesley: 458 tons; Hines: ballast.

—Am bkt George Peabody; 494 tons; Wilson; coffee.

BARHADOIS—Br bk Colone! Adams; 1,516 tons; Wilson

Banadors—Br bk Codore zamon.

JUNE 24.

FUNE 24.

FUNE 24.

FUNE 24.

FARNES GLAND—Br kh Banner; 1,195 tons; Brown; ballsat.
FARNES GLAND—Br kh Sanner; 27 tons; Jones ballsat.
FARNES GLAND—Br kh Sanner; 27 tons; Jones ballsat.
Banadors—Br kh Parez, 1,286 tons. Clement; ballsat.
Banadors—Br kh Parez, 1,286 tons. Cardis; ballsat.
Banadors—Br kh Farnes, 1,286 tons. Cardis; ballsat.
Banadors—Br kh Farnes, 1,286 tons. Cardis; ballsat.
Art sonx—Urug ank Cella; 96 tons; Rey; ballsat.
FUNE 25.

BATTSORS—Am Bgs Water With: 23 tons. Smoot: codice
PULLADIZIM—So by & Cardistic; \$25 tons. Smoot: codice
PULLADIZIM—So by \$25 tons. Smoot: codice
PULLADIZIM—So b

MARANHĀo—Port bk Alliança; 548 tons; Barbosa; general

Port bk Ceres; 324 tons; Lessa; general cargo. FUNE 27.

YUNE 27.

Paranaou—Gr bgrn Flarus; 246 toms: Keyser; gen. cargo.
YUNE 28.

Dantins (Georgia)—Arg ble Paladin; 455 toms: Jenke; bellast.
YUNE 30.

Wissrestmit.—Nor bgn Herrmann; 240 toms: Michelsen; ball's.
Linta Det Man—Peru bkt Gil; 229 toms: Nobre; ball's.
Linta Det Man—Peru bkt Gil; 229 toms: Nobre; ball's.
Linta Det Man—Peru bkt Gil; 229 toms: Nobre; ball's.
Linta Det Man—Ball State (1998) and Miltedo; ballast.
YULI's.
New Ontenexs—Br ship Importer; 1,447 toms: Sut-berland:

ballast.
Bannav—Am shp Charter Oak; 9f4 tons; Staples; cargo the same as entered.
Salty Island—Port ble Harmonia; 431 tons; Soares; ballast.
YULV:
NORTHERN PORTS—Nor ble Devolata; 372 tons; Hannevig; blt.

on me 6th tat.

—In June there were 86 shipping entries from foreign ports
this port, and 90 departures. Of these 6 entries and 5 departu
were Brazilian vessels.

were Brazilian vessels.

—On the evening of the rist tilt, the coasting stemmer of drown picked up the capatin and five men of the Br. sch. Bazza band stranded on the Tramondalty coast on the day before cause of the loss of the Ris for time bear. The Dazza had stranded on the Tramondalty coast on the day before cause of the loss of her rudder. See was making a voyafom Cadita to Mo Grande do Sol.

from Caliz to Rio Grande do Stal.

Balaimore, f. o.—Nor last Intr. 3,075 lap. coffee; Wille Schn
many & Co. feeight, a.

"Nor transfer," and spleno bags coffee and sundri
freight, a come.

"Nor transfer," intr. freight, 6,273.

"Nor transfer," apon lago coffee; on the bertic freight, 200.

"An bis Servers, 2,700 lago coffee; on the bertic freight.

RESERVE FUND LAST QUOTA-TION

34,600\$000 Nom. i
64,276\$465

— Nom. Nom. Nom. Nom. Nom. Nom. Nom. 1,7471 399

30,163 063 190 000 Nom. 2,800 000 Nom. 1,985,900

Nom

FREIGHTS:

Channel f. o... 35/ a 37/6 Lisbon f. o... 37/6 a 44/6 Gibraltar f. o.. 37/6 a 40/ North U. S... 15/ South U. S... nominal

Note—In the absence of all demand for sailing vessels in the esent state of the market, the above quotations should be midered as purely nominal.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
,, 23, 24, 24, 24, 25, 26, 26, 26, 27, 26, 27, 26, 27, 28, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20	Tamar, Br America, Gr Orrénoque, Fr Lassel, Br Magellan, Br Savoie, Fr Newton, Br Donati, Br Araucania, Br Vandyck, Br Laphace, Br Hamburg, Gr V. de Rio J., Fr Niger, Fr Colorado, Am Rivadavia, Fr Doune, Br Leibnitz, Br Babia, Gr Rivadavia, Fr Douro, Br Leibnitz, Br Babia, Gr Rio, Gr		Brandes K'r & Messageries Ma Norton M'w & Wilson, Sons & L, J. Albert & Norton M'w & Wilson, Sons & Norton M'w & Wilson, Sons & Norton M'w & Ed, Johnston & A. Leuba & C Messageries Ma Wilson, Sons & A. Leuba &

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS WHERE TO CARGO General cargo Sundries Sundries Coffee General cargo Coffee General cargo June 22 Rivadavia, Fr
24 Magelland Britania Pr
25 Magelland Britania Pr
26 Magelland Britania Pr
27 Magelland Britania Pr
28 Marcia, Fr
29 Marcia, Br
20 Marcia, Br
20 Marcia, Br
21 Marcia, Br
22 Marcia, Br
23 Marcia, Br
24 Marcia, Br
25 Marcia, Br
26 Marcia, Br
27 Marcia, Br
28 Marcia, Br
29 Marcia, Br
20 Mar Sundries General cargo General cargo

* Calling at intermediate ports.

____ -There were eight foreign vessels in the port of Maranhão on the 8th ult.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF THE PORT OF TANKIRO, TULY 2, 1889.

ı,	KIO DE JANEIRO, JULI 1, 1866				
	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r	AMBRICAN shp Canada bk Aquidaeck bk Amazon bk Mener bk M. V. Hugg bgn Nette. bgn Amy A Lane ARGENTINE bg Octavio. bg Moro.	342 229 556 494 503 388	June 1 ,, 11 ,, 14 ,, 21 ,, 21 ,, 22	New York.	In distress. Phipps Bros. & C. Wright & Co. Phipps Bros. & C. J. Seuer & Co. A. Moss & Co. Monteiro, Hime & J. M. Frias & Fill Miranda Az. & C
:	AUSTRIAN bk Amalia	488	May 29	Liverpool	J. & J. Peake.
	BRITISH bk Maccelon bg Okenbury shp Viola bg Scotseraig shp Annie Gou'y tm Solide shp Zinii shp Barthena shp Dale of S'nd shp Astracana bk Recovery shp Pegasus bk South Ouen	232 1134 240 1135 154 962 1381 1047 1193 1027 1183	,, 24 ,, 26 June 1 ,, 2 ,, 8 ,, 8 ,, 14 ,, 14 ,, 15	Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	Messageries Mar Berla Cotrim & C Wilson, Sons Co. M. J. Monteiro B Messageries Mari Hartwig Willu'n8 Royal Mail Co. Rio Gas Co. For repairs. NortonMegaw&C Wilson, Sons & C D. Pedro 11 R To order

Jik Somit Queen Spp | no (Caculti | 10 organization & California | 10 organization | 10 org LAST DIVIDÊND AM'T PAID \$\frac{\text{All 0.447,\text{1278\text{80}}}{\text{2478\text{0.07}}} \frac{\text{278\text{0.07}}}{\text{278\text{0.07}}} \frac{\text{278\text{0.07}}}{\text{0.07}} \frac{\text{278\text{0.07}}}{\text{0.07}} \frac{\text{278\text{0.07}}}{\text{0.07}} \frac{\text{278\text{0.07}}}{\text{0.07}}} \frac{\text{278\text{0.07}}}{\text{0.07}} \frac{\text{0.07}}{\text{0.07}}} \frac{\text{278\text{0.07}}}{\text{0.07}} \frac{\te GERMAN
bgn Pfil...
bgn Amal'a..
bgn Cathrire.
bk Heros...
bk Brazileira.
bg Helios...
J. H. Jessen. i To order
5 A. Wagner.
To order.
Bra. Kramer & Co.
Trinks Munch & C.
To order.

bk Salvatore, bk Bianca... bk Rinaldino. 429 May r6 Trapani . 240 Trapani . 497 June 4 Newport. Fiorita & Tavolara Fiorita & Tavolara To order SWEDISH

8 500 Jan. 1880 598 June 7 New Castle 248 , 14 Cadiz..... J. Miranda Leone bl: Nanny..... bg Gustaf Adolf | 10 000 | Jan. 180 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 15

| 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 2

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-Pará is suffering greatly from intermittent

...The receipts of the Manáos custom house is May were 29,571\$821.

—The May receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 253,236\$635.

-The overflow of the Rio Madeira this year ex-

The overnow of the Kin Materia has year exceeded that of many years past.

The new tobacco tax has caused a general protest from all parts of the empire.

-Late advices from Obidos and Santarem report that the Amazon is steadily falling.

-The May receipts of the Pará custon

—The May receipts of the Pará custom house were 375,105850 against 402,21786 foi in 1879 and 343,950\$144 in 1878. The internal revenue receipts for the same month were 53,5478786.
—According to the Provincia of Pará the work of constructing the small light house on Gaivotas island were begun early last month. It is expected to complete the work before the 10th instant.

Owing to a dispute over a bet at a horse race on the 30th of May Juvencio Pereira attacked and killed Luiz Manoel Guerreiro in his own house at Serrito, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 7th ult.

—The overflow of the Rio Morona, Amazonas, has been greater this year than for ten years past. It was especially great between Iquitos and Tabating on the Brazilian frontier. The plantations there are said to be completely ruined.

-The chief of police at Pará has undertaken to enforce a municipal ordinance prohibiting the use without license of firearms, daggers and knives with over four inches of blade. The fine is ten mil-reis and the loss of the prohibited weapon.

—The city of São Paulo imposes a license tax of 400\$ per annum on skating rinks, and 20\$ on each theatrical or musical entertainment. Circuses, bullefights, etc., are taxed 105\$ and 50\$, according to class, for each spectacle, and cockpits are licensed at 300\$ per annum.

at 300s per annum.

—According to the *Tornat do Amazonas* of Manáos the provincial assembly of that province has
authorized the purchase of 800 copies of Dr. Jeonymo Sodrés compendium of geography, and that toa
after it has been condemned on all hauds for its errors and unfitness for school uses.

rors and unfitness for school uses.

—The Fornal de Recife, of the 21st ult., says that the late heavy rains in that province have caused the overflow of many rivers, and occasioned some damage to bridges, roads and plantations. The open country about eight leagues from Escada was reported to be covered with water.

was reported to be covered with water.

—The provincial assembly of Alagoas has passed a law granting an abatement of fifty per cent. to debtors. There was only one dissenting vote in the assembly. It is to be hoped that Alagoas will be entered on our neighbor's black list—somewhere between "A" and "V."

The little and College See Burle respired.

-The little town of Caldas, São Paulo, received —The little town of Caldas, São Paulo, received an episcopal visit during the early part of last month, and celebrated the event by stoning the louses of a Protestant clergyman on the 13th. The first attack took place just before the departure of the bishop, after which the attack was renewed with still greater violence. The clergyman, Mr. Torres, escaped without personal injury, but the people of Caldas stand disgraced before the world for their intolerant zeal.

real.

—In view of the increasing use of alligator skins in the United States and Europe for the manufacture of boots and shoes, travelling bags, etc., the Provincia do Pari calls attention to the existence of these animals throughout the Amazon valley and suggests that a profitable export trade might be built up from killing them and preparing their skins for market. So it might, but the province should first discard its percogative of strangling all such industries with export taxes.

—Article next of the city configurace of Pará affords.

such industries with export taxes.

—Article 195 of the city ordinance of Pará affords some excellent reading, so good in fact that it should be posted in every street and public place, not not in Pará but in every other Drazilian city. It prohibits the use of obseene words in the streets and public places, the drawing of immoral and obseene figures and words on the walls, the distribution of indecent and immoral publications, the practice of anything immoral or indecent in public, the anonarrace in public without being demokracing the practice of anything immoral or indecent makes. public, the appearance in public without being decently dressed, and bathing in public places. The enforcement of such an ordinance would not be amiss even in the city of Rio de Janeiro itself.

-The rain-fall observations at Fortaleza, Ceará, for the present year give the fall-

the present year	give t	ne follow	ing results
January	2 da	ys I	millimete
February	7 .	2.1	3 ,,
March	18,		3 ,,
April	28 ,	, 65	2 ,,
May		, 29.	4 ,,
		_	

Total 71 ,, 1,181 ,, The rain-fall during the last three calendar years was as follows:

1879..... 71 days 1878..... 48 ,, 1877..... 74 ,, 595 millimeters 500 ,, 469 ,,

1877 74 , 469 ,,

—The Jornal de Reigle relates that not long since a servant girl on the "Tres Brapos" sugar plantation at Ipojuca, Pernambuco, was afflicted with hysterical attacks. The neighborhood believed that the attacks were caused by the soul of a dead sachristan of the Ipojuca church which had entered the girl's body, and the vicar of Escada was called to exorcise the spirit. Falling in this the reverend vicar had a conversation with the preverse spirit who informed him that he had a great regard for the girl with whom he took tea every regard for the girl with whom he took tea ever night in inferno, and that only the Capuchin friar of Penha could compel him to leave her. Th might in inferne, and that only the Capuchin friars of Penha could compel him to leave her. The girl was then taken to Pernambuco and placed in charge of the friars who at once began whipping and starving the poor creature. When released from this treatment the girl was frightfully reduced from the harsh experiences through which she had gone.

-Yellow fever is reported at Trahiry, Ceará. -The May receipts of the Fortaleza, Ceará

-The number of cattle killed for consumption at Pará in May was 1,962 head, producing 249,966 kilos of beef.

—The ballot box at S. José de Ribeirão, Rio de Janeiro, was stolen from the parish church on the night of the 2nd inst. The election is therefore null.

—An explosion took place in a fireworks man-ufactury at the railway station of Piedade on the 28th ult. One man was killed instantly and another has since died. The factory was burned.

—Telegrams from Lorena, São Paulo, state that the police authorities of that place are interfering with the election. The provincial government has notified the chief of police of that place to suppress all interference.

all interference.

—A telegram from Juiz de Fóra, Rio de Janeiro, on the 2nd inst., says that the house of the conservative voters had been attacked that morning by a squad of soldiers and civilians led, by a member of the election board. The government at once directed that the soldiers should be withdrawn from the base of election.

place of election.

—The public debt of the province of Bahia amounts to 4,456,316\$220, classified as follows:

Six per cent apolices Seven ,, " Floating debt: 7, 8, 9 and 10 per cent	3,614,700 of 832,616 2:	10
Increase of debt in 1879.		

—A slave woman and five children threw them-selves into the Rio do Peixe at S. Francisco de Paula, near Juiz de Fóra, on the 27th ult. Three of the children were rescued. The reason for the suicide was that they had been turned over to one Corréa, whom they did not wish to serve. The three rescued children were placed under guard to prevent their repeating the attempt to drown them-selves.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The total receipts of the Cantagallo railway in the month of May were 74,006\$590. The receipts for the same month of 1879 were 118,338\$341.

—Two railway lines have recently been completed in Japan. The rails are of English make and the locomotives and rolling stock have been ordered from the United States.

—Railroad construction in the United States at the beginning of June was progressing at the rate of 100 miles a week and 1,264 miles of track had been laid since the beginning of the year.

Deen and since the beginning of the York" and "Metropolitan" elevated railways in the city of New York during the six months ending March 131st were \$2,244.26, total expenses \$1,195,136, net results \$1,059,100.

resuits \$1,639,100.

—The total receipts of the Dom Pedro II railway during the month of May were \$12,812\$26 of which 197,219\$790 were from passengers and 403,012\$300 from freight. The number of passengers carried was 224,899 of which 62,609% were first-times, and 102,890% second-class. The freight traffic included \$1,162½ tons of coffee.

—The total extension of railways in Naw Zashand

-The total extension of railways in New Zealand —The total extension or rainways in New Leanna is 1,100 miles, all built and operated by the government. The total cost of construction was \$3,7000.

The annual receipts exceed the operating expenses by \$450,000, but as the interest on the cost of construction is \$1,650,000 the loss on the roads is \$1,200,000 per annum.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelph —The Batchwin Locomorew works or intunderpinal recently completed a locomotive for the Bound Brook line between Philadelphia and New York which is intended to run the inneity miles between those two cities in ninety minutes. The usual time thus far has been two hours. The locomotive weight 84,000 pounds and its driving—wheels have a diameter of 6½ feet. —Charles E. Worthen, who sued the Grand

-Charles E. Worthen, who sued the Grand —Charles E. Wortten, Who such a Charles Trunk Railway Company (Canada) for damages received by a collision on the road in 1876 through the alleged carelessness of the company's servants, received a vertilet of \$45,000 in his favor at Boston, April 13. This was the third trial of the case, the first verticet awarding him \$18,000, and the second \$26,000.

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Steamers will arrive and clear at this port as follows:

Steamer	Commander	Arrive	Depart
olorado ty of Pará ty of Rio de Janeiro ty of Pará	Capt. Lewis Capt. Crowell Capt. Lewis Capt. Crowell	June 28 July 28 Aug. 28 Sept. 28	Aug. 5 Sept. 5

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION		
July 9	Minho	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco and Lisbon and Vigo.		
July 24	Douro	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernamuco, S. Vicente and Lisbon.		

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